

LYNCHBURG.

THE GARLAND LITERARY CLUB—(CRITICALLY) THE DEATH OF AN INTERESTING CHILD—RELECTION OF OFFICERS, &c.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

JANUARY 3, 1882.  
The Garland Literary Club was reorganized last night for the season. Captain Charles M. Blackford was chosen president in place of Mr. Alexander McDonald, who declined reelection, having served three seasons; R. G. H. Kean and M. P. W. Morris, vice-presidents; Miss Paty Kean, secretary; and a literary committee to arrange programs, &c. The exercises which followed were interesting, and the meeting was a pleasant one.

Mr. Charles W. Price, commissioner of the revenue for this city, is being critically ill at his residence on Court street; and it is to be expected that the death of the household, Mr. Price's little grand-daughter, Daisy Alexander, a bright, interesting child, died early this morning from diphtheria.

St. Patrick's Beneficial Society has elected J. D. Sullivan president for the ensuing year; D. P. Madison, vice-president; J. J. O'Connell, recording secretary; and H. C. Tankersley, financial secretary.

There have been fewer changes in business circles here this year than ever before known. Indeed, I have knowledge of no instance in which a partner in a concern was so bent upon maintaining the style and dignity of the firm as to refuse to discuss with anyone the possibility of a change in the management of the business. The January term of the Corporation Court began this morning.

There were several cases of importance, and of importance to the criminal, and of importance to the civil.

BEACON.  
REAR-ADMIRAL—THE CORPORATION COURT—REMOVAL FROM OFFICE—ACTUALITY OF SOCIETY—HYMENAL, &c.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

JANUARY 4, 1882.  
The talk of starting a Redemptorist house in this city has again revived, and the proposition has assumed a more tangible shape. Reports are that the enterprise is being undertaken by Charles W. Statham, a warm personal friend of Mahone, and a wealthy tobaccoist, and Mr. A. M. Davies, the well-known broker. Captain Statham is an old journalist, having once owned an interest in the Lynchburg Freeman. Mr. Davies is a man of some ability, and is said to be making its appearance about the 1st of February.

The Corporation Court commences work to-day in good earnest. The grand jury yesterday indicted two persons for perjury, two for highway robbery, one for assault with a dangerous weapon, and one on two counts for house-breaking; besides, there were several default criminal cases to be disposed of.

R. M. Chambers, the individual who made himself ridiculously conspicuous in the Frazier-Tucker campaign, has been, it is reported, removed from his position of deputy internal revenue collector under the appointment of Samuel Allen, who was a Garfield elector for this district.

A public meeting will be held at Holcomb Hall this evening to organize in this city a branch of the Virginia Bible Society. Address will be delivered by prominent ministers.

Miss Lillie G. Coffee, an attractive and pretty daughter of Mr. L. L. Coffee, of this city, was married yesterday afternoon to Mr. Charles T. Huff, of Salem.

The Daniel Hood and Ladder Company reorganized last night by electing C. E. Chiles president, and the usual complement of officers.

The funeral services of little Daisy Alexander took place this morning at St. Paul's Episcopal church, and were largely attended.

BEACON.

HARRISONBURG.

APPEAR AT PLEASANT VALLEY—THE "DISPATCH"—(CRITICALLY) THE DEATH OF AN INTERESTING CHILD—RELECTION OF OFFICERS, &c.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

JANUARY 3, 1882.  
A difficulty occurred at Pleasant Valley on Sunday morning last between two young gentlemen of the neighborhood, Messrs. Peter Kaylor and Peter Kaylor, in which Mr. Kaylor received a severe blow on the head from a club or stick of plank. The difficulty of Kaylor was knocked down and supposed to be seriously injured at first, but a physician was promptly called in and the wounded man is said to be getting well. Both young gentlemen are highly respectable, and the unfortunate collision is greatly regretted.

The numerous attacks of the Dispatch in this part of the Valley are exceedingly pleased with the issue of January 1, 1882. It is official and other record of the business and history of Richmond for the year just closed is exceedingly gratifying to every Virginian who takes a just pride in the material advancement and prosperity of our capital city.

A Female Burglar.

CLAIMING TO HAVE BEEN "INSPIRED" TO PLUNDER AN UNEXPECTED HOUSE.

The village of Fredonia, Chautauque county, N. Y., has been thrown into a state of excitement by the arrest of two young persons charged with robbing a house of burglar. The former resident of Mr. L. H. Taylor, now a resident of Delaware avenue, Buffalo, has been closed for the past year on account of the death of Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor's sister-in-law, Miss Frankie Thomas, now his housekeeper, went to Buffalo about six months ago to secure some of the household articles for removal to Buffalo, but on entering the house she discovered that many things had been stolen. Without ascertaining the whereabouts of the goods or getting a clue to the thieves, Miss Thomas left the village and did not return till last week. While at home there Mrs. Thomas Cummings, a pretty and accomplished woman of about thirty years, was charged with shoplifting, and the stolen goods were found in her possession. Suspicion pointed to her as the robber of the Taylor house. The deputy sheriff secured a search-warrant, and, after an examination of the Taylor house, he found the stolen goods secreted in different places to avoid detection. Miss Cummings was arrested and confessed her guilt. She alleged that George Lockwood, employed by Messrs. Auld & Morgan, of Buffalo, was her accomplice. In company with Lake proceeded to Buffalo, and in company with Detective Butler, arrested the young man, and sent him to Fredonia. He also confessed. Miss Cummings, he claimed, stole the articles and he helped carry them away. The goods consisted of fancy silk dresses purchased in France, silver and china tea-sets, &c., amounting in value to \$1,000. Miss Cummings is a good-looking, highly-educated young lady, being a graduate of one of the best schools in the State, and formerly a teacher in the State normal school of Fredonia. She retains her usual composure, and claims that she was inspired to commit the different offenses, and that she is not responsible for the crimes, as she was the agent of an irresistible power, and cannot be convicted.

It was learned that she is a strong advocate and believer in Spiritualism, and claims she has frequently received communications from the spirit world. Lockwood is about twenty years old. He has been looked upon, it is said, as an exemplary young man, and was highly respected in the community. It is now possible the sympathy of the community, as it is generally believed he has been the victim of deception. The prisoners were admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,200 to await the action of the grand jury. Mr. Taylor says he will prosecute the pair to the full extent of the law.

BURNETT'S COCAINE PRODUCES A vigorous and healthy growth of the hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out, and has never failed to arrest its decay.

Use Burnett's Flaxing Extracts—the best.

THE REPORTED EXODUS OF NEGROES INTO ARKANSAS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—RELECTION OF OFFICERS, &c.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

JANUARY 3, 1882.  
The report of the exodus of negroes from South Carolina into Arkansas has caused considerable talk in political circles here. I called on a leading citizen of the latter State this afternoon and asked him what he knew about it. He replied that his information is to the effect that so far only 1,500 negroes have settled in Eastern Arkansas, and that none have gone to other parts of the State. He then said that enough will not be taken there to affect the politics of his State. I asked him in reference to the debt question, and he promptly replied that the indications are that the Democrats will not divide on it as they have done in Virginia. He added that Senator Garland's reelection is certain, and that every Democratic paper in the State, without regard to their views on local questions, are for him. This is gratifying news, as there is no man in either body who discusses great questions in a more statesmanlike manner. More than that, he is entitled to rank, as he does, with the ablest lawyers and strongest debaters in or out of Congress. He is so much of a student that for sixteen years he has not been in a theatre. He uses no stimulant stronger than tea or coffee. My informant concluded by saying that Senator Garland's speeches on the tariff and presidential succession at the present session has added greatly to his popularity at home.

THE CIVILIZED INDIANS AND MANIFEST DESTINY.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

JANUARY 3, 1882.  
The most active workers here just now are the representatives of the civilized Indians. They are seeking the aid of the Federal authorities to defeat the action of the Choctaw Council, which granted a right of way to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company through the Indian Territory. They were again in conference to-night, and charge that members of the Council were bribed. On hearing it a way from Ohio remarked, "This is proof positive that they are civilized." Senator Vest was right when he declared in the Senate that this rich country is bound to be opened to the whites.

PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS.

President Davis, of the Senate, is suffering from a bad cold. The friends of Senator Lamar are highly gratified at the authoritative announcement that he will be unanimously re-nominated by the Democrats of the Mississippi Legislature. This, of course, means a reelection. The New Jersey Democrats are also in high spirits over their success in Newark, which gives them the popular branch of the Legislature. The Republicans, they say, had gerrymandered the State so as to give themselves, they thought, eleven majority. There will be another election of members of the Legislature, however, before a United States senator can be elected to succeed Senator McPherson. If the Democrats win he will succeed himself. General Fitz Lee is in the city, and does not look as if he belonged to a beaten party. Lieutenant-Governor Lewis, of your State, arrived to-day, and report is that he is looking after the marshalling of his son, General Fitz Lee Porter will at last get justice, as Republicans will hardly go against him now that General Grant is strongly in his favor. The report continues that Mr. Conkling is suffering from low spirits. The indications to-night are that nothing but an obstinate junior can prevent the conviction of Guitau. He has an idea that President Arthur will save him even if he is convicted. The new Postmaster-General, ex-Senator Howe, will be sworn in to-morrow. He will reside with his son-in-law, General Totten, who is counsel for the star-rover people. The belief is that ex-Senator Sargent, of California, will be nominated for Secretary of the Interior this week, and, being an ex-senator, will be confirmed without reference to a committee.

THE NEW APPOINTMENT.

Congress ought to have passed an apportionment bill last session, and it is quite certain that this subject will be considered this session. The ordinary politician here will tell you that the Democrats want the House to consist of 307 members, and the Republicans of 311. If this be so, the latter number will be finally agreed upon. Your correspondent, after looking into the matter, cannot well see how it can be made altogether a political question; for Ohio, which now has 20 members, will not fit the old system of calculation be adhered to get another member until the representation is fixed at 310. On the other hand, New York would get an additional member at 296, and another at 300. At 307 Indiana would lose a member, while at 311 it would hold its present number. At 307 Virginia would have nine representatives, as at present, and at 310 would have ten representatives. The present number of representatives is 293. The chief clerk of the Census Bureau, who opposes the old system of calculation, elicits the fact that under it Alabama was given eight representatives out of a total of 299, and only seven out of a total of 300.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Judge Kelley, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, says he does not intend to introduce a tariff bill with a view of forestalling the tariff commission scheme.

Both houses of Congress will meet to-morrow. Mr. Dezerford was among those who saw the President.

General Albert Pike has returned to Washington, and is looking well.

Government receipts to-day were as follows: Customs, \$539,144; internal revenue, \$242,184.

Hon. John C. New, of Indiana, is to be Minister to Russia.

General Grant is in the city, and will remain several days. He called on President Arthur to-day.

Owing to the absence of sick-leaves in the army the War Department to-day issued an order on the subject.

THE GUITAU TRIAL.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

JANUARY 4, 1882.—At the Guitau trial this morning, before proceedings commenced, Guitau said: "This is a good time to make a speech, but I promised the Marshal I would keep quiet to-day, and I will try to do so."

Mr. Seville read an affidavit setting forth that he had a sole counsel for the prisoner, and that the prisoner has been in such a state of mind that he has been unable to render any assistance or suggest the names of any witnesses, and that affiant has since closing the case learned the names of certain witnesses who can testify to material facts for the defense. After giving the names of witnesses and briefly stating what he expected to prove by each, Mr. Seville moved that he be allowed to introduce this evidence.

Judge Cox inquired if the counsel desired to be heard upon motion.

Colonel Corkish said: "I hardly think anything need be said."

Colonel Reed addressed the court in favor of the motion. He was aware that the matter was entirely within the discretion of the court. It was not, however, without precedent, and that, too, in a United States court. He then cited cases in support of his argument, and said that in the country it was the boast of our free institutions that a poor man should have the same rights in a court of justice as a denizen of a palatial mansion, and he felt assured that the American people would not begrudge one extra day that was asked in behalf of this prisoner in the name of justice.

Mr. Seville replied at some length, and denied that any precedent existed for the reopening of this case simply to introduce cumulative evidence, particularly in the case of Dr. McFarland. He believed it would be to admit the testimony of men so reckless as to form an opinion and be willing to swear to it merely from reading newspapers.

After considerable discussion by counsel, which was interrupted by Guitau, Judge Cox said the counsel for the defense came here a stranger to the courts of the District, and even to the prisoner himself, and found himself surrounded by difficulties from the outset. The most serious difficulty was that the odium attaching to the assassination made witnesses unwilling to even allow their names to be known to the defense. Appreciating these difficulties which embarrassed the defense, he, Judge Cox, had endeavored to do the best he could with equal latitude and more than ordinary facilities in the preparation of their case. Evidence of insanity could not be offered in rebuttal. In his opinion the proof of insanity should be limited to the evidence in chief of the defense and the rebutting evidence of the prosecution. He therefore moved that the evidence of the witnesses by which the defense expected to prove that the prisoner asserted upon the day of the assassination and upon the day after the admission to the court should be admitted as evidence in rebuttal.

J. J. Brooks, chief clerk of the Treasury Secretariat, was called. Witness visited the prisoner at the jail the night after the shooting. Guitau was in bed at the time. "He arose in great anger and excitement," said the witness, "and wanted to know what I meant by disturbing his rest and quiet at that hour of the night. I said it was because he had been indicted for the murder of a man, and he had disturbed the rest and quiet of the whole nation. He came back at me that he was no murderer, but a Christian and a gentleman; that his mind was made up that he had been moved to do the act as a political necessity, and that it was for the good of the country."

Witness continued in an altered tone of voice, and a stalwart, and he replied: "Then you can appreciate why I did it." Witness detailed at some length his conversation at that time. He (witness) said to the prisoner: "If you had taken the duty into consideration you could not have done such an act." Prisoner replied that he had thought over the matter and had decided upon it for six weeks, and the more he thought and the more he prayed, the more he became convinced that the President must go, and that it was his duty to remove him.

Notwithstanding his promise in the morning, Guitau continued to interrupt, and became so violent in his manner that one of the bailiffs, who tried to silence him, "I'll slap you in the mouth," he frequently snarled at him, but made no demonstration of carrying his threat into execution. At another time he said to him, "You are nothing but a miserable underling, while I speak to fifty millions of people when I talk to you."

When Judge Cox had finished his remarks upon Mr. Seville's motion, Guitau insisted upon expressing his opinion: "That a first-class defense, Judge, that I all I want to get before the jury, what I said at that time relative to the causes that led me to remove the President. As for the rest, I don't care to say anything more. Give fifty cents a bushel for this expert testimony. If I had money enough I could get fifty of the best experts in the country to swear that I am as crazy as a loon. That's just how much that kind of evidence is worth."

Mr. Seville introduced a letter written by the prisoner's father, in which he spoke of the prisoner, and expressed an opinion that he was insane.

Guitau called out, sneeringly: "Was the object of reading that letter to show that my father was a crank, or that I am? You are the biggest jackass, Seville, I ever saw. Let me tell you, your father is a liar, and I shall have to rebuke you in public."

The prosecution then submitted a statement of the law points on which they would rely, as follows:

1. The legal test of responsibility when insanity is set up as a defense for alleged crime is whether the accused, at the time of committing the crime, knew the difference between right and wrong in respect of such act.

Hence, in the present case, if the accused, at the time of committing the act charged, knew the difference between right and wrong in respect of such act—that is, if he knew what he was doing and that what he was doing was contrary to the law of the land—he is responsible. [Guitau: "I didn't, because my free agency was destroyed."]

2. If the accused knew what he was doing, and that what he was doing was contrary to the law of the land, it constitutes no defense, even if he believed that he was thereby producing a public benefit, or carrying out an inspiration of Divine order or approval. Such belief would not afford any excuse. Nor would such excuse be afforded by the fact that in the commission of the act he was impelled by a depraved moral nature, whether innate, acquired, or by evil passions or indifference to moral obligations. [Guitau: "All of which is false."]

3. Insanity would, however, constitute a defense if by reason of disease the accused at the time of committing the act charged did not know what he was doing, or if he did not know that what he was doing was contrary to law. [Guitau: "I had no choice in the matter."]

4. The only evidence in the present case tending to show an irresistible impulse to commit the homicide is the claim of the accused that his free agency was destroyed by his alleged conviction that the death of the President was required for the good of the American people, and was divinely inspired. But, such conviction, if it really existed, could not afford any excuse when the party knew what he was doing, and that it was contrary to law. No mere delusion or error of judgment, not even the fixed belief that what he was doing was divinely commanded or approved by Divine authority can exempt the accused from responsibility for breaking the law, if at the time he knew what he was doing, and that it was contrary to law. To have such effect, the committing the act charged must have been the result of an insane delusion, which was the product of disease, and of such force

as to deprive the accused of the degree of reason necessary to distinguish between right and wrong in respect of the act, so that at the time of committing the act he either did not know what he was doing, or if he did, that the act was wrong or contrary to the law of the land.

At Mr. Seville's suggestion the court was then adjourned till Saturday morning to give time for the defense to prepare their points of law.

Lynchburg's Latest.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE—THE SNOW-STORM.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, VA., January 4.—John L. Adams, late a compositor on the Virginia, disappeared mysteriously several days since, and has not been heard from since. It is thought that he may have committed suicide by drowning, as he was heard by a fellow-workman to threaten to do so. A brother of the missing man, who is a native of Nelson county, is in the city searching for him.

It has been snowing violently here since 3 o'clock, and the ground is covered to a depth of several inches. All the streams in this section are frozen up.

Norfolk.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED PENITENTIARY CONVICT—RAILROAD TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED BY SNOW.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., January 4.—William Williams, an escaped negro convict from the Richmond penitentiary, is in the hands of the police in this city.

The recent heavy snow-storm has materially interfered with traffic and transportation on the railroad lines to this city. Snowing again to-night.

Druggists in Council.

PETERSBURG, VA., January 4.—A convention of druggists of Virginia was held to-day at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association for the purpose of organizing a State Pharmaceutical Association. A permanent organization was effected, and the following officers elected: President, T. Roberts Baker, Richmond; Vice-Presidents, W. A. Santos, Norfolk; W. E. French, Petersburg; C. May, Staunton; C. Lumsden, Lynchburg; Secretary, J. C. Smith, Petersburg; Corresponding Secretary, E. A. Craighill, Lynchburg; Treasurer, F. H. Massey, Norfolk. A code of by-laws was adopted. The Convention is to-night framing a bill to be presented to the State Legislature at its present session for the enactment of a law to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State. After the business of the Convention to-night the visiting delegates will be banqueted at Masonic Hall.

Convention of Cane-Growers.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—At the afternoon session of the Cane-Growers' Convention yesterday President Hodges delivered an address, in which he gave a sketch of sugar-growing in the North; increased facilities for producing sugar; multiplication of sugar-mills; operations in various parts in the North, and the identity of interests between the North and South in the cultivation of sugar.

The statement of the Louisiana Cane-Growers' Association made some remarks about the growing of northern cane in the South, and said that the result had been satisfactory.

J. W. Nichols, of the Louisiana delegation, read a paper giving the result of some experiments in growing cane in the State. His remarks were quite satisfactory.

Professor Marcus Swinson, of the Wisconsin University, and Professor Seville, of the Industrial University of Illinois, read papers giving accounts of their experiments with cane and the production of sugar.

Mr. Hodges and Colonel N. J. Coleman, of St. Louis, were appointed a committee to represent the Association at the agricultural convention to be held in Washington.

Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOIS, MD., January 4.—The Legislature met to-day and organized. In the Senate George H. Williams (Dem.), of Baltimore county, was elected President, and in the House Otis Keitholtz (Dem.), of Baltimore city, was chosen Speaker. In both houses there was a clean sweep of old officials. In the Senate John H. Miller, of Cecil county, an ex-Senate senator, was elected secretary, and John Barrett, of Baltimore, reading clerk. In the House Joseph B. Smith, of Baltimore county, was elected chief clerk, and John W. Baughman, of Frederick, reading clerk.

Failure of a Large Packing Firm.

PORTLAND, ME., January 4.—J. Winslow Jones & Co., a packing firm, incorporated under English law, doing business in this State, and having extensive factories and five jobber-factories in Maine, and fourteen lobster and salmon-factories in the Province, have to-day failed for \$182,000. An attachment was put on last night at the instance of New York parties. The assets were valued at \$250,000. The immediate cause of the failure is a two-year expansion of business.

A Small-Pox Scare Among New York Actors.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Nearly one half of the actors and actresses of this city have been vaccinated at police headquarters. The cause of the scare was a rumor that Samuel W. Piercy, the leading man of Booth's troupe, had died of small-pox in Boston, and on Saturday night three traveling troupes, members of which had associated with Piercy, arrived in this city from Boston.

Obituary.

SHEFFIELD, LIL., January 4.—Colonel W. C. Melvin, a well-known civil engineer in charge of the Government works at the mouth of Jones's bayou, died suddenly here yesterday. It is supposed of heart-disease.

Hon. C. C. Clay Dead.

CHATTANOOGA, January 4.—A special announcement the death of Hon. C. C. Clay at his country residence, near Huntsville, Ala., on Tuesday. He was buried at 10 o'clock yesterday at the old great pump. Deceased was United States senator before the war and Confederate States senator during the war.

Death of a Centenarian.

RICHMOND, KY., January 4.—James Isom died in this city last night at the age of one hundred and twenty years. During the year of 1812 he passed his time in a cavern in the mountains making saltpetre for the manufacture of gunpowder for the American army.

Death of Dr. Drapper.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Dr. John W. Drapper died this morning at the age of seventy-one years.

To Be Paid in Full.

JERSEYVILLE, ILL., January 4.—The liabilities of Enoch Littlefield, the banker whose suspension was announced yesterday, are \$50,000; and \$20,000. A committee has been appointed to wind up his affairs. The creditors are to be paid in full.

Secured a Settlement.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Washington Butcher's Sons have secured a settlement with all their creditors on the basis of 40 per cent. 10 per cent. The last creditor signed yesterday. Mr. Darlington, head of the Chicago branch, retires.

Gold and Silver Discovered in Nebraska.

OTTUMWA, IOWA, January 4.—Great excitement prevails here over the alleged discovery of gold and silver in paying quantities near the town of Lincoln, Neb.

Marine Disaster.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—A Pensacola special says the schooner Fish Hawk and sloop Wanderer recently blew ashore on Santa Rosa island, and three men were drowned.

Additional Facts in the Kentucky Murder Case.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 4.—An Ashland, Ky., special says: "Ellis's strange conduct excited the suspicion of the citizens, who told Detective Hedlin of it. Hedlin then sent for Ellis and locked him in his room at the hotel, where Ellis first said that last summer he had heard Craft and Neal boast that before Christmas they would carnally know Miss Thomas and Miss Gibbons. This morning in jail Ellis denied that Craft and Neal were guilty, but subsequently reiterated his first statement, saying he was compelled to retract by the prisoners, who were in the same cell."

"The bodies of the victims were exhumed to-day and the wounds examined. It was found that they corresponded exactly with the statement of Ellis as to the position of the parties when the murderous blows were struck. Ellis has made all preparations for death, and expects that Detective Hedlin thinks he was the chief actor in the tragedy, and that his confession is due to fears that the others would give information first."

Missouri Tragedies.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—On New Year's day, in the vicinity of Louisiana, Mo., John Morgan Shaw, one of Bill Anderson's guerrillas, was shot and killed by his brother, Marshall Shaw. The murder grew out of a family feud about the division of their father's property. In May, 1880, John Morgan Shaw shot and killed his brother Perrin, and this second tragedy is the result of the first.

A FIGHT WHICH TERMINATES IN SEVERAL DEATHS.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—In the southern part of Montgomery county, Mo., December 29th, John, Tom, Joe, and Abbie King went to Mr. Nelson's house, near Americans, where a fight occurred, in which young Nelson was killed. Saturday night, the 31st of December, a band of citizens attacked King's house, shot and wounded old Mr. King, and one of his sons, and killed Mrs. Austin and another of the King boys.

Murdered by His Step-Father.

NEW YORK, January 4.—A Pensacola, Fla., dispatch says: At Pine Orchard, near Auburn, Cal., yesterday afternoon, a young man named Francis was murdered by his step-father, Oliver Francis. Watkins fought desperately for his life until Francis plunged a knife into his abdomen, and drawing it upward, inflicted a horrible wound. Watkins fell and expired in a few moments. Francis shot him twice after he fell.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Tennessee.

NEW YORK, January 4.—A special from Liberty, Tenn., states that in a fight in a saloon at Auburn, Cannon county, last night, Colonel Bethel shot and killed Andrew Ferguson, an ex-Confederate soldier, and mortally wounded Bud Adams. The greatest excitement prevails in the place over the shooting, but no arrests have yet been made.

Wife-Murder in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., January 4.—John Loohey shot his wife this morning because she refused to allow his daughter to get him whiskey. The murder immediately gave himself up. He was father of one of the firemen killed in the recent mill-explosion, and has been drinking heavily since that event.

Newark's Auditor Pleads Guilty.

NEWARK, N. J., January 4.—City Auditor Frederick A. Palmer was indicted by the grand jury to-day for forgery and at once placed at the bar, when he pleaded guilty of eight indictments for the forgery of endorsements on warrants drawn on the City Treasurer. He was remanded to jail.

Killed while Resisting Arrest.

GALVESTON, January 4.—A New Austin special says: "A young man named McPhail (ex-convict for horse-theft) was killed last night in a house of ill-fame by Special Officer McLeunde while resisting arrest."

Mississippi Democrats.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—A Jackson, Miss., special says a Democratic caucus will be held to-morrow night on the senatorial question, and the Democrats will remain until after the caucus when he will return to Washington. He will have no opposition for reelection.

The Archbishop of Posen and Cologne.

LONDON, January 4.—A dispatch from Berlin published in Paris, in a semi-official form, confirms the statement that the Archbishops of Posen and Cologne will resign their sees, Prussia on her side reinstating several of the deposed bishops. Dr. Busch, while in Rome recently conducting negotiations begun by Herr Von Scholzer with the Vatican, promised a conciliatory administration of the "May laws," but would not touch the wider questions mentioned in newspaper rumors.

A \$3,000,000 Bankrupt.

BORDEAUX, January 4.—The Tribunal of Commerce has formally declared Joseph Charrier bankrupt. His liabilities amount to 15,000,000 francs. He has absconded, and a warrant for his arrest has been issued.

SEWING-THREAD.

THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE MERIT.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Flour steady, with more Baitmore; Howard-street and western superior, \$1.75; extra, \$1.80; city, \$1.85; 40 lbs. \$1.90; 48 lbs